

**A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON  
THE NORTH KOREAN MILITARY**

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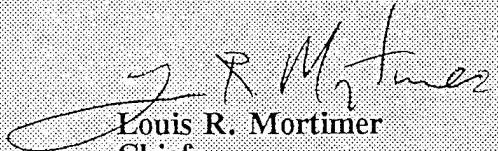
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## PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material and covers the following topics:

- modernization of the North Korean Army,
- North Korean Army strategy and tactics in the Korean War, and
- North Korean Army strategy and tactics since the Korean War.

The bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

## GLOSSARY

CPLA	Chinese People's Liberation Army
CFC	Combined Forces Command (US and ROK)
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)
NKA	North Korean Army
NKAF	North Korean Air Force
NKN	North Korean Navy
KPA	Korean People's Army (Comprises NKA, NKAF, and NKN)
KWP	Korean Workers' Party
ROK	Republic of Korea (South Korea)
ROKA	Republic of Korea Army
ROKAF	Republic of Korea Air Force
ROKN	Republic of Korea Navy

1. MODERNIZATION OF THE NORTH KOREAN MILITARY

Choi, Chang-yoon. "Korea and the Security Arrangements of Northeast Asia." Asian Perspective (Seoul), vol. 5, no. 1, spring-summer 1981, pp. 68-84. DSI.A47459

Section entitled "Military Balance Between North and South Korea" provides a good description of the military advantages that the NKA has over the ROKA. The NKA is thought to be better equipped and trained than the ROKA. The author expresses concern about the size of the NKA's unconventional forces and states that the North has the means to infiltrate these units during a conflict. Choi is a strong proponent of the South Korean Government's program to strengthen the ROKA, a move he claims is necessary to change the military balance so that it will favor Seoul.

Kim, Yu Nam. External Inputs and North Korea's Confrontation Policy: A Case Study of Linkage Politics. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms, 1973. xi. Illustrations. Bibliography. 318 pp. UM73-23,738

This doctoral dissertation suggests that the KWP continues its propaganda war and policies of confrontation with South Korea and the United States to justify its tight control over North Korean society and to perpetuate the development of a large defense establishment.

Niksich, Larry A. "U.S. Troop Withdrawal From South Korea: Past Shortcomings and Future Prospects." Asian Survey (Berkeley), vol. 21, no. 3, March 1981, pp. 325-41. DSI.A492

This article examines the decision-making process that influenced President Jimmy Carter to suspend plans to withdraw US Forces from South Korea. The modernization of the NKA in the early and mid-1970s was an important factor leading to Carter's decision.

Park, Tong Whan. "The Korean Arms Race: Implications in the International Politics of Northeast Asia." Asian Survey (Berkeley), vol. 20, no. 6, June 1980, pp. 648-660. DSI.A492

The article discusses Western estimates of North and South Korean defense spending during the period from 1949 to 1973. Three arms race models are demonstrated to be unsuccessful in predicting military production and arms sales developments in either North or South Korea. The author attributes the unpredictability of the Korean arms race to variables in inter-Korean relations that have little or no relationship to arms races between other countries.

Sim, Richard. "New Dimensions of Security in Northeast Asia." Contemporary Review (London), vol. 233, no. 1354, November 1978, pp. 225-31. AP4.C7

The potential dangers of President Jimmy Carter's proposal to withdraw US troops from South Korea are discussed in this article. The author argues that a US withdrawal could encourage the Soviet Union to increase its military assistance to Pyongyang and possibly to support a North Korean invasion of South Korea in order to increase its sphere of influence in Asia.

## 2. NORTH KOREAN ARMY STRATEGY AND TACTICS IN THE KOREAN WAR



Banyard, P.J. "The Communist Forces." In The Korean War: History and Tactics. Edited by David Rees. New York: Crescent Books, 1984. 128 pp. DS918.K565

Banyard claims that most of the soldiers in the NKA in June 1950, although trained by Soviet advisors, also had spent time in China, where they had received training from the Chinese Peoples Liberation Army. As a result, Soviet influence in the NKA varied from unit to unit. Kim Il-song reportedly preferred Soviet advisors to train the NKA because he was impressed with Soviet military organization, and particularly with political indoctrination programs in the Red Army.

Hoyt, Edwin P. The Pusan Perimeter. Briarcliff Manor, New York: Stein and Day, 1984. 310 pp. Illustrations. Maps. Index. DS919.H65

North Korean strategy and tactics in the first 4 months of the Korean War are described in this excellent account of the problems faced by the US Army during the early stages of the conflict.

Stelmach, Daniel S. The Influence of Russian Armored Tactics on the North Korean Invasion of 1950. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms, 1973. xi. Maps. Illustrations. Bibliography. 323 pp. UM 74-4577

This doctoral dissertation address the extent to which the Soviet Union influenced North Korea's invasion of South Korea. The author assesses reasons why the NKA used Soviet tactics so effectively in the early stages of the war. Stelmach argues that the effectiveness of the NKA deteriorated after 1950 because Chinese troops were unfamiliar with Soviet tactics and because cooperation among Moscow, Beijing, and Pyongyang was poor.

### 3. NORTH KOREAN ARMY STRATEGY AND TACTICS SINCE THE KOREAN WAR

Ha, Joseph M. "Soviet Perceptions of North Korea." Asian Perspective (Seoul), vol. 6, no. 2, fall-winter 1982, pp. 105-31. DS1.A47459

The author argues that the improvement of Sino-American-Japanese relations in recent years has given Moscow a greater incentive to promote closer political and military ties with North Korea. A worst-case scenario would have the Soviet Union supporting a North Korean invasion of South Korea in order to put pressure on China to change its policy of close cooperation with the West. Soviet military assistance to help modernize the KPA is considered a more likely alternative.

Lockwood, Robert S. "The Global Soviet Threat and US Security Commitments to South Korea." Asian Perspective (Seoul), vol. 6, no. 2, fall-winter 1982, pp. 1-28. DS1.A47459

Lockwood examines the Soviet Union's military buildup in Asia and the Pacific and speculates that Moscow is trying to organize a military coalition that would include North Korea. He argues that the expansion of ground, naval, and air forces subordinate to the Soviet Far Eastern High Command has given Soviet leaders more political influence over North Korea, Vietnam, Mongolia, and other Communist nations in the region. The author views US military support to South Korea as a necessity, given the latter's proximity to the Soviet Union.

Rees, David. The Two Koreas in Conflict. Conflict Studies Series, no. 94. London: Institute for the Study of Conflict, 1978, 22 pp. D839.3.C6

Section entitled "Reunification Ploys by Kim Il Sung" reviews North Korea's reunification policies in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The author maintains that North Korean leaders, particularly President Kim Il-song, remained committed to the policy of promoting a people's revolution in South Korea during the period. The North's inflexibility during inter-Korean talks in 1972 and 1973 and the massive military buildup of the NKA after 1973 are cited as indications that Pyongyang still favors the use of force to achieve reunification.

Waltz, Kenneth N. "The Central Balance and Security in Northeast Asia." Asian Perspective (Seoul), vol. 6, no. 1, spring-summer 1982, pp. 88-107. DS1.A47459

The structure of regional politics in Northeast Asia is discussed in this article. Relations between the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, and China will probably do little to change the status quo on the Korean Peninsula in the foreseeable future. Kim Il-song is viewed as a cautious leader who is more interested in perpetuating his rule and promoting his son as heir apparent than in taking a military risk to unite the two Koreas. It is considered unlikely that either China or the Soviet Union would support a North Korean invasion of South Korea, given China's relationship with the United States and the Soviet Union's predilection to use military force only when there is little risk of conflict with the United States.